

# THE DAILY CHIEFTAIN.



VOL. 1, NO. 17.

VINITA, IND. TER., FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

PRICE 10c A WEEK

## JUDGE THOMAS' COURT.

The trial of Isaac Nolen, charged with the murder of Andrew Arterfson near Sapulpa, that was begun yesterday afternoon, still continues. The chief evidence for the government was given by Fred Arterfson, the son of the deceased, a boy 12 or 14 years old and who was present at the time of the killing. The court took a recess of one hour this afternoon to wait for a government witness expected on the Frisco train from the west. Perhaps the argument of counsel will occupy a good portion of the forenoon tomorrow, and it is not probable that any more jury trials will be had this week.

Marion Dickson, of Fairland, one of the regular panel of the petit jury, was too sick yesterday for service and being no better today was excused from duty until Monday, when it is hoped he will be able to resume his duties as juror.

In yesterday's report it was stated that Chas. Langley was convicted of larceny. He was acquitted.

The grand jury expects to adjourn tomorrow.

There are two or three murder cases which are expected to be tried during the present term.

### ORDINANCE NO. 17.

An ordinance fixing the compensation of the town recorder.

Be it ordained by the town council of the incorporated town of Vinita, I. T.:

SECTION 1. That for the ordinary duties of recorder, that is to say, recording the proceedings of the council, issuing licenses, keeping accurate accounts against the town collector of all licenses, fines and forfeitures due the town and against the town treasurer for all moneys paid to him by the collector or recorder as may appear against him by his receipts filed with the recorder, the recorder shall receive fees as follows:

Sec. 2.—For attendance at all meetings of the council and keeping a true record of the proceedings.....\$2.00  
For making copy of ordinances for publication and recording the same in the book of ordinances for each hundred words.....30c  
For registering each official bond for each hundred words.....30c  
And shall also receive the following fees:

For drawing and registering each warrant upon the treasurer, excepting one, which shall be issued free of charge, to be paid by the parties desiring their allowance in more places than one.....30c  
For issuing each license of less than \$10, attesting and registering the same.....35c  
For issuing each license of more than \$10 and less than \$25.....50c  
For issuing each license of or more than \$25.....\$1.00

Sec. 3. For the collection of licenses he shall receive ten per cent of all monies collected except as otherwise provided for by ordinance.

Sec. 4. For entering of record any paper or for making copies of any record not herein before provided for, to be paid by the party requiring the same, ten cents each one hundred words. For each certificate and seal 50c.

Sec. 5. For past services the recorder shall receive such compensation and fees as are provided for in this ordinance.

That the town recorder be and he is hereby required to give bond in the sum of \$250.00, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which bond shall be approved by the town council.

That this ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication.

Passed and approved this 20th day of October, 1898.

T. M. HUFFINGTON, Mayor.  
Attest: G. BLANKENY, Recorder.

### Days of the Bootlegger Over.

"Hop ale" and "white mule" will become reminiscences with the dissolution of the Indian nations. The "bootlegger" will disappear. Opening of the reservations means great changes for the Indian Territory. One of the greatest will be in the character of the liquor traffic. For sixty years the government has enforced prohibition. Congress made it a crime to carry intoxicating liquor upon any Indian reservation, and another crime to sell it to any Indian anywhere. Heavy penalties were prescribed. Judicial machinery of the government was applied without regard for cost to make the law effective. The inspiration for this legislation was well understood at the time. Material rather than moral considerations prompted the enactment. Firewater was a bad thing for the Indian. It put him in a fighting mood. To lessen the turbulence and the savagery of its wards, the government applied these stringent provisions against all liquor traffic. To keep liquor from the Indians federal courts were increased and strengthened. And, by the way of incentive, fees of court officers were made dependent upon prosecutions for such offenses.

In the early years, when there were no more than Indian reservations, whisky was fairly well kept out of the territory. But with the coming of the white man the difficulties of enforcing the law increased rapidly. Today half of the business of the four federal courts of the territory is credited to the contraband liquor traffic. To control the thirst of 50,000 or 75,000 Indians was hard enough. But when 350,000 white people were added, the problem became complicated almost beyond belief.

Such a situation as exists here was never contemplated when congress passed the Indian prohibition law. The courts, however, have undertaken to keep the territory as free from liquor as if the inhabitants were all Indians. When the profits on the illegal traffic are taken into consideration, the chances taken by those who engage in it can be appreciated. A very inferior article of whisky is furnished for Indian Territory consumption. It costs the dealer not over \$1.50 a gallon. The peddler usually adds such an amount of water as his conscience will permit, and then retails the stuff at from \$2 to \$5 a quart. Men who will risk the penitentiary for such a margin are sufficiently numerous to furnish a long list of bootlegging cases at every term of court.

Rochester tonic and hop tea are products of breweries in the states. They are turned out for Indian reservation consumption. The low percentage of alcohol enables the dealers to escape the penalties in many places. Rochester tonic has considerable popularity in prohibition states as well as in Indian reservations. It is made from the mash. After the beer has been drawn off the mash is heated a second time and allowed to ferment as much as it will. The product of this last and weaker fermentation is the tonic. It is about as strong in taste as beer, but not nearly as intoxicating. When produced in court for inspection and analysis, the tonic seems to be a rather harmless beverage.

As it goes down the throats of these residents of the Indian Territory it is something different. It would, to quote Judge John R. Thomas' expressive language, "make a graven image drunk." Two bottles as sold to consumers would inspire Bacchus to dance. The hop tea and tonic exhibited in court are not the hop tea and tonic which will fill the glasses of the patrons of the joints. Judge Thomas has given the subject a thorough investigation. He has discovered that there are several ways in which the joint keepers give the tonic its "body." One of the most common is to keep a bottle of Jamaica ginger or capicum within reach of the drinker. When a glass of tonic is poured out a little of the Jamaica ginger is poured in. The result is all that the worst drunkard can crave. Along the Arkansas and Verdigris rivers grow what are called coffee beans. They are gathered and crushed. An extract is obtained. This is kept by the joints. Five drops of it added to a glass of hop tea or tonic does the business. Another device is the addition of the juice of the fish berry. Some of the tonic comes into the territory doctored to produce the drunken state. That which is received in the pure condition, if that description will apply, is made intoxicating by the addition of various drugs. The result of looking upon the tonic when it is fixed is not a plain drunk. These drugs do more than produce unconsciousness. They inspire deviltry.

"They make a man crazy," Judge Thomas says. "After two or three drink of the stuff a man is ready to go out and steal hogs or commit murder."

Having reached this conclusion from considerable observation, the judge has decided that the hop tea and tonic joints are illegal, and he is clearing them out as fast as he comes to a town to hold court. Over at Tablequah, the Cherokee capital, six of these places were doing a flourishing business when court opened the other day. Ten or a dozen men were reeling about the streets. In one hour after the judge had charged the jury as to the offense of selling these beverages and had instructed that indictments be found, all of the joints were out of business. One man went to another part of town and opened, with the boast that he had influence enough to run in spite of the court. He was promptly indicted and brought in. Notice was served upon him that he would be reindicted daily if he continued in the business, and that his bond would be increased in geometrical progression for each succeeding offense. The last joint was closed. And then the Cherokee ladies adopted resolutions of indorsement, called upon the judge and thanked him for his action.—W. B. S., in Globe-Democrat.

### This Cold Weather

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